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THE TIMES
ILLUSTRATED
HISTORY *of*
EUROPE



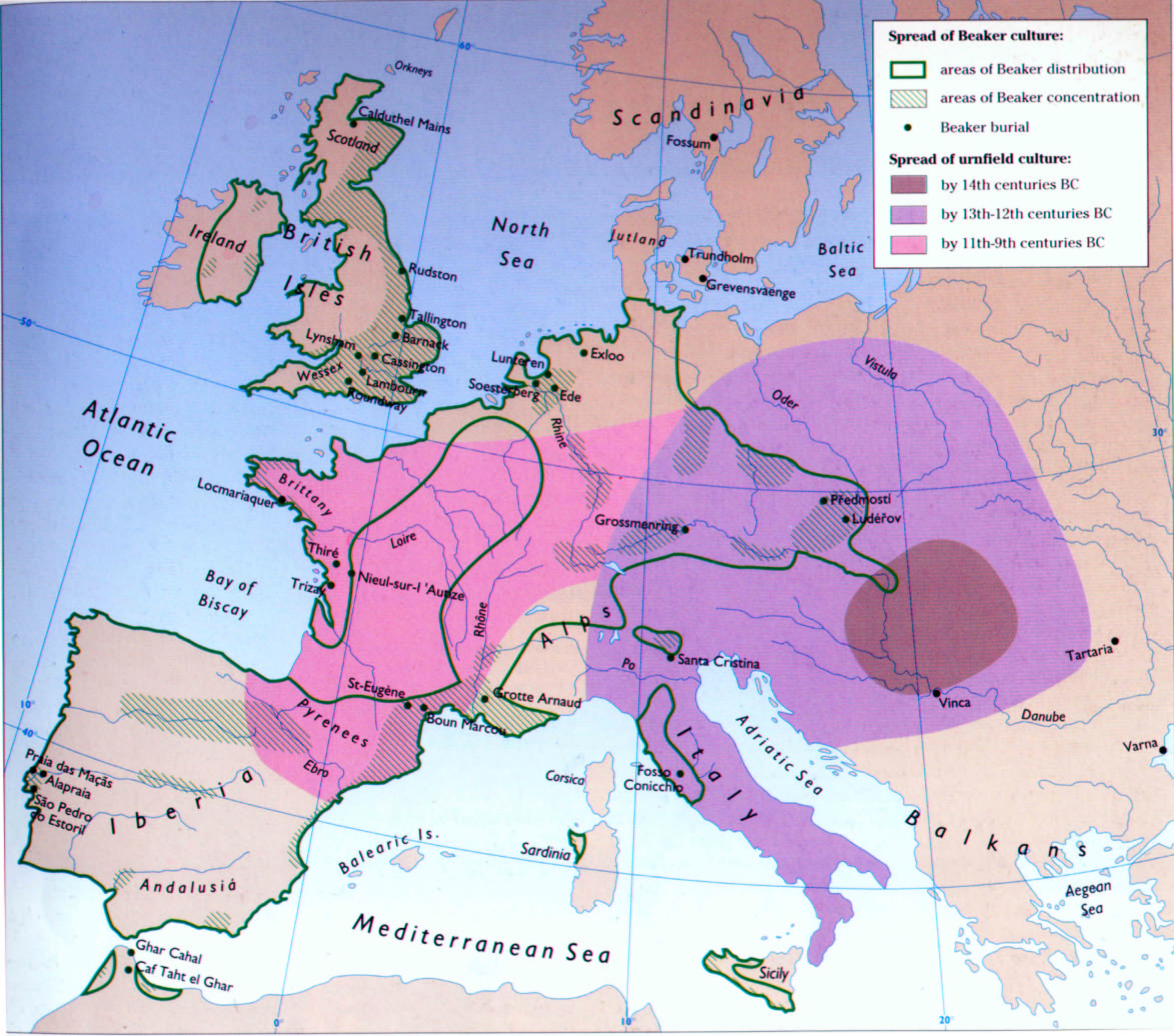
Felipe Fernández-Armesto

OUT OF THE ICE

The non-completion of a continent







From early in the second millennium BC, Crete played host to the highly developed Minoan culture, whose rulers built impressive palaces such as that at Knossos. By the 15th century BC, however, the Cretan palaces were destroyed, by natural disasters or invasion. Until the 12th century BC, the Aegean was dominated by a culture from the Greek mainland, that of the Mycenaeans *map right*.

The Aegean, 2500-1200 BC

- frontiers of Mycenaean world c. 1300 BC
- Ⓜ major Mycenaean palaces (c. 1500-1200)
- Ⓜ major Minoan palaces
- Ⓜ smaller Minoan palaces
- other Minoan settlements
- core area of the Minoan civilisation
- maximum extent of Minoan cultural influence



The Celtic peoples who dominated northern Europe in the 1st millennium BC may well have been the long-established inhabitants of France, Germany and the Alpine regions, but during the later centuries BC Celtic invasions reached into Iberia, Italy, Greece and Anatolia. This brought their sphere right up against the margins of the Mediterranean world, whose shores the Greeks had been colonising since the 9th century BC.

Greek and Celtic expansion from the 9th century BC

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|---|
|  | Celtic heartland by 200 BC |  | core area of Greek city-states at the end of the 9th century BC |
|  | Celtic expansion |  | colonised by the Greeks between the 8th and 6th centuries BC |
|  | Celtic settlements | Megara | Greek mother cities |
| | | Side | Greek colonies |



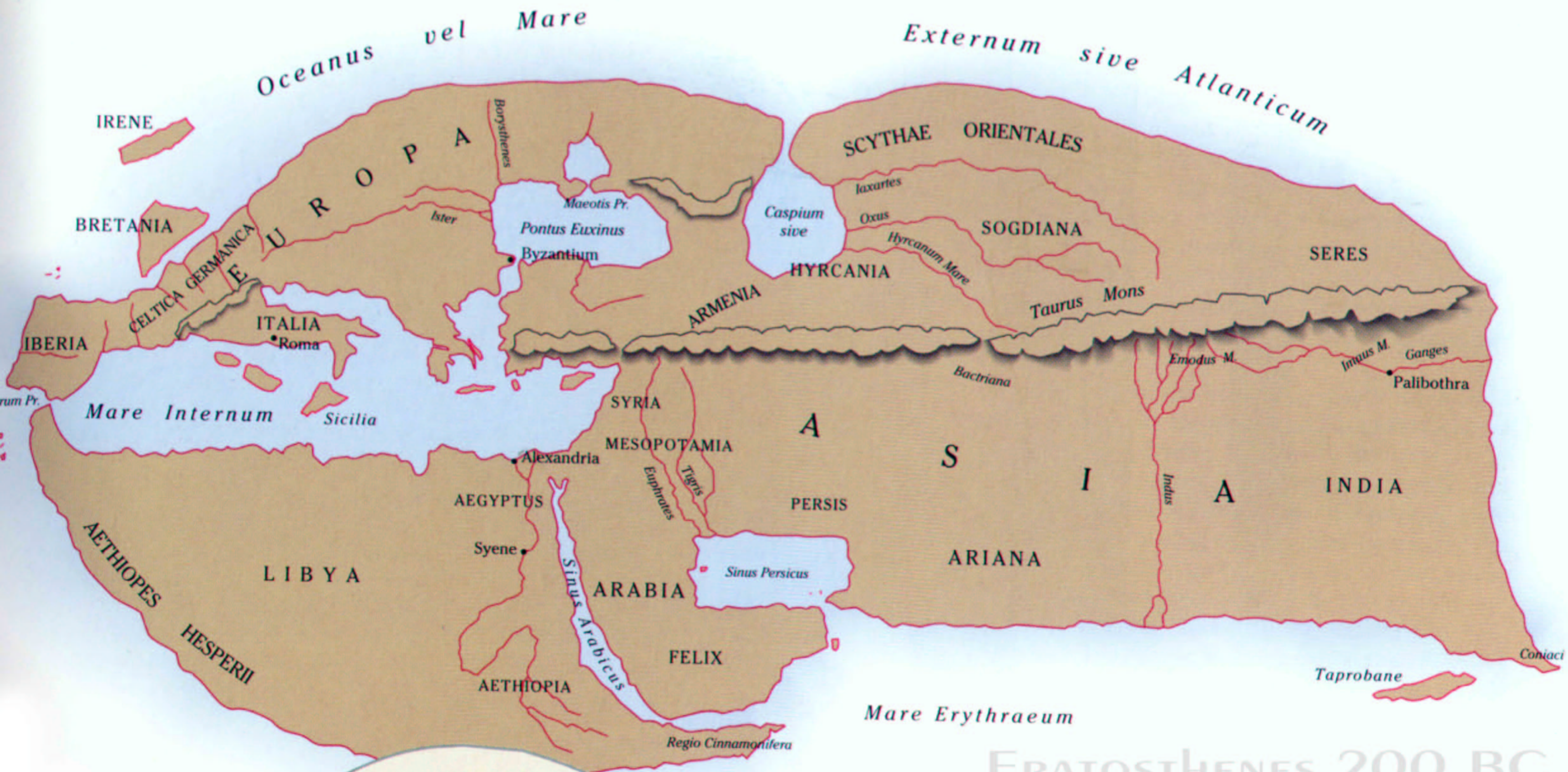
The Roman empire up to AD 117

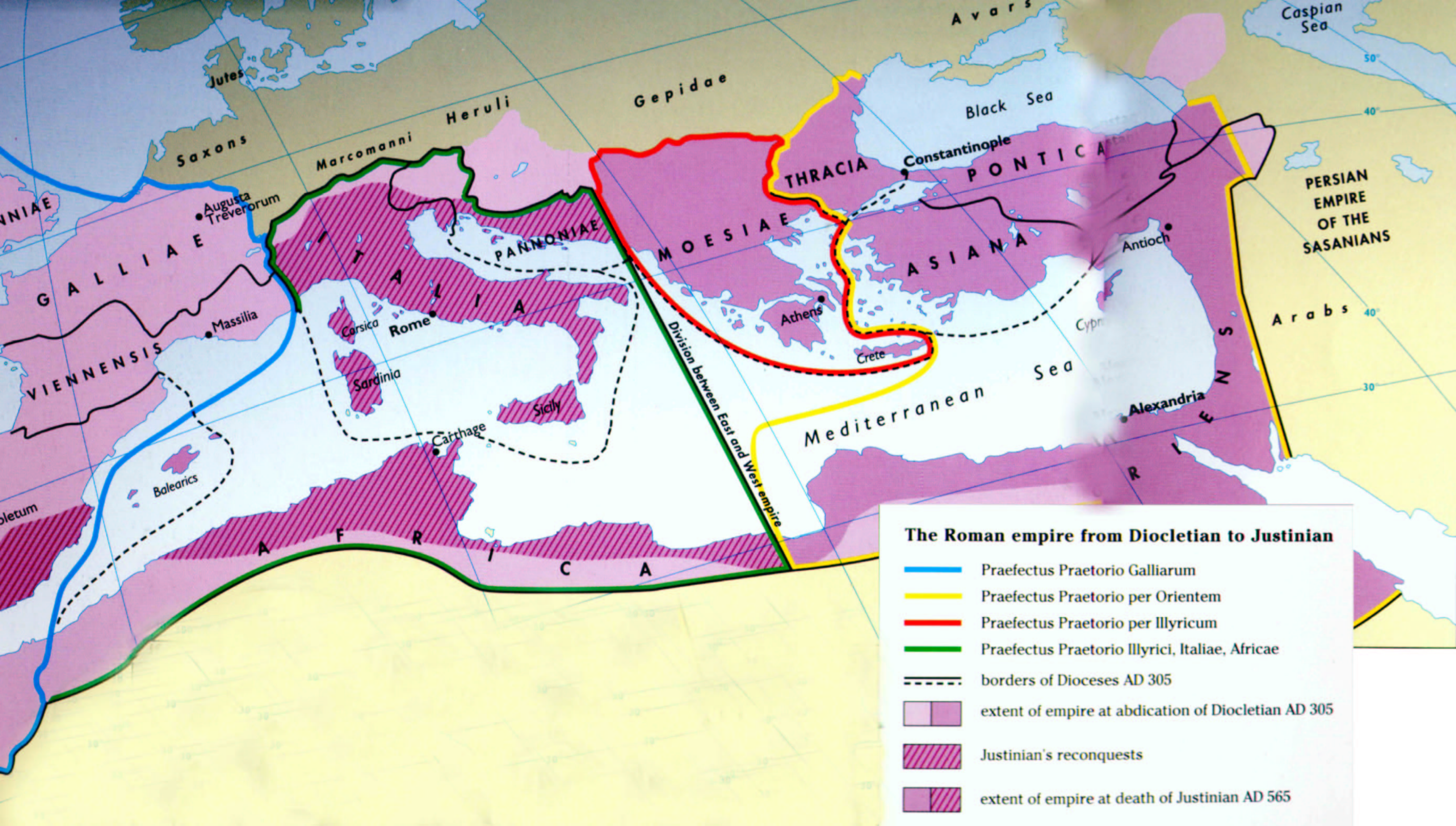
- the Roman empire, 31 BC
- Added to Rome:
 - by AD 14 (with dates)
 - by AD 98 (with dates)
 - by AD 117 (with dates)
 - temporary conquests (with dates)
 - frontiers, AD 117

From the first century BC the Roman empire expanded to absorb many of the cultures which had been its potential rivals: Iberians, Celts, Illyrians and Thracians. These peoples resisted or collaborated, but were ultimately incorporated. Left in resentful exclusion on Rome's periphery, however, the Germans and Slavs were deprived of the fruits of a civilisation which, 300 years later, they were to devastate.

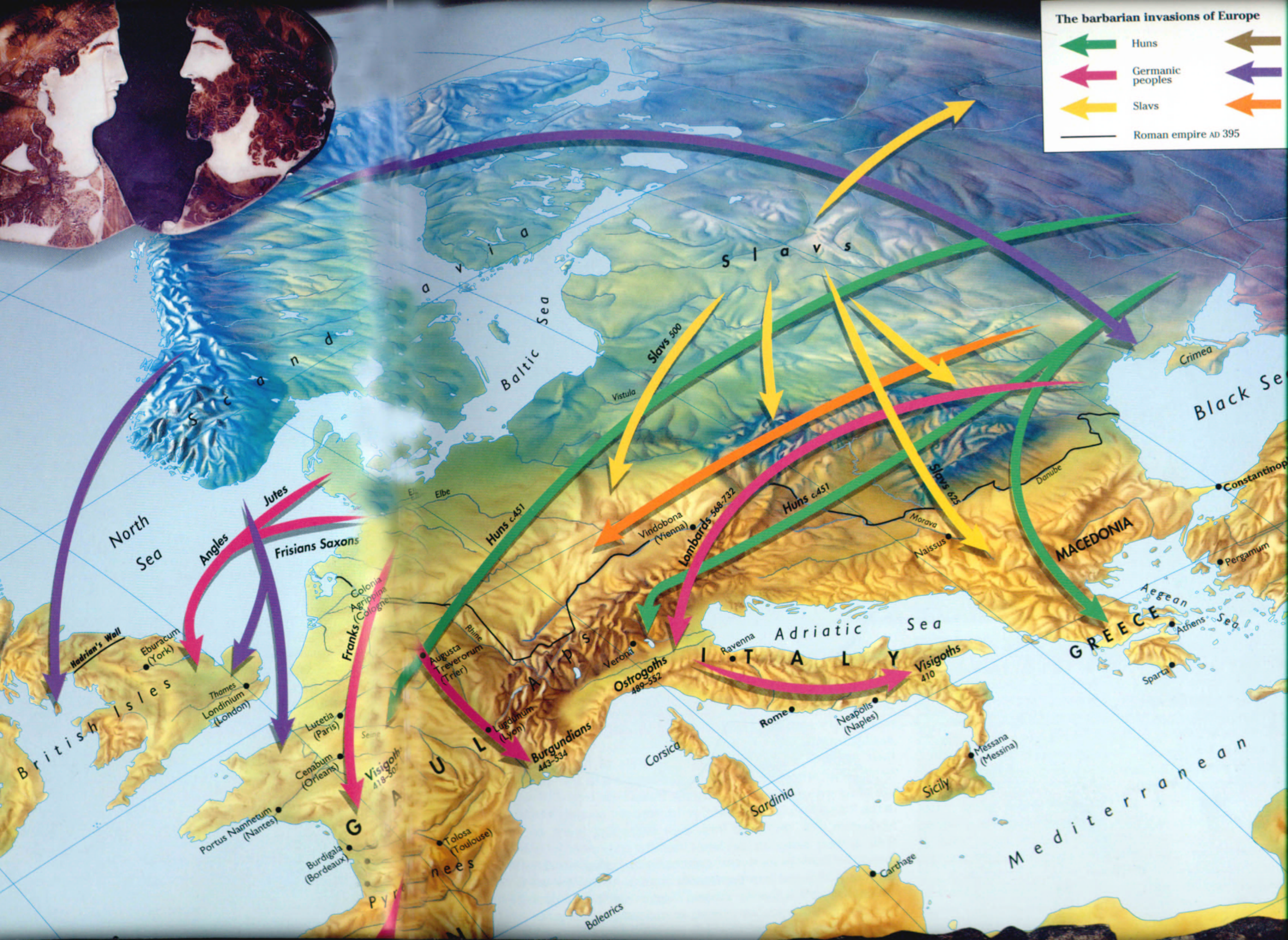








The barbarian invasions of Europe



The main thrust of Christian expansion into Europe was north and east from the line of the Rhine and the Danube. In both directions the Frankish church took the lead. Meanwhile, Rome and Constantinople competed for the allegiance of the Balkans

The spread of Christendom, from the 8th to the 12th centuries

- main route of mission
- ⊕ metropolitan see
- ⊠ bishopric
- ⊕ monastery/hermitage
- Frankish realm 714
- furthest extent of Frankish empire 814



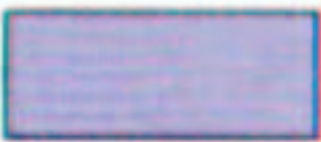
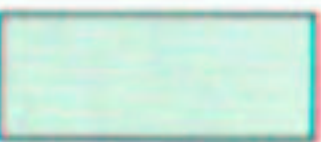


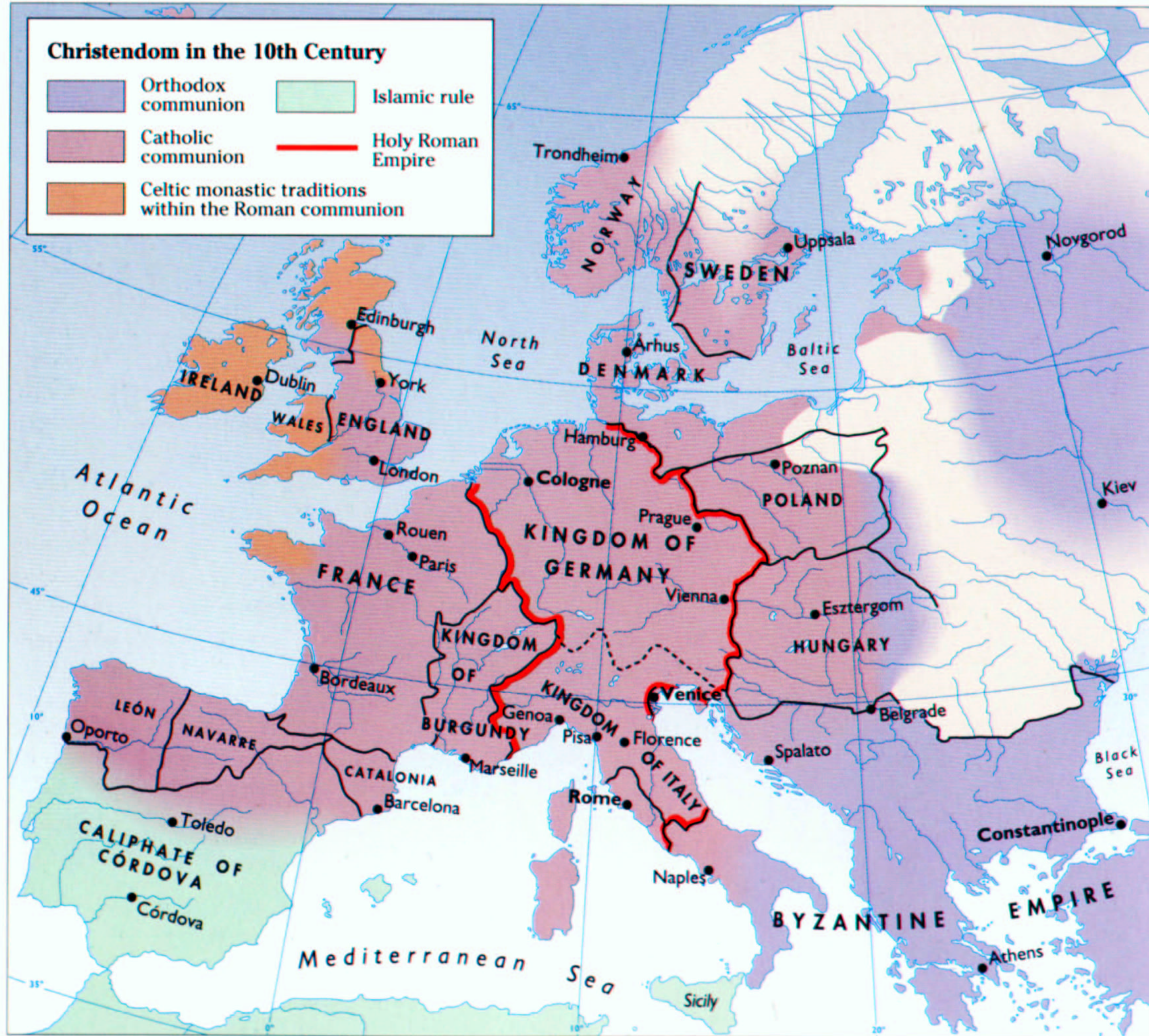
The inhospitable lands of the north successfully resisted absorption into Islamic Spain *map left*. The Asturian kingdom became home by the ninth century to a rich culture, and, as the kingdom of León, formed one of the nuclei of Christian expansion southwards from the tenth century. By the eleventh century, Christian states were well-established in the north of Spain, which could effectively challenge the increasingly enfeebled Muslim states to the south.

Northern Spain: Christian States, 718–1030

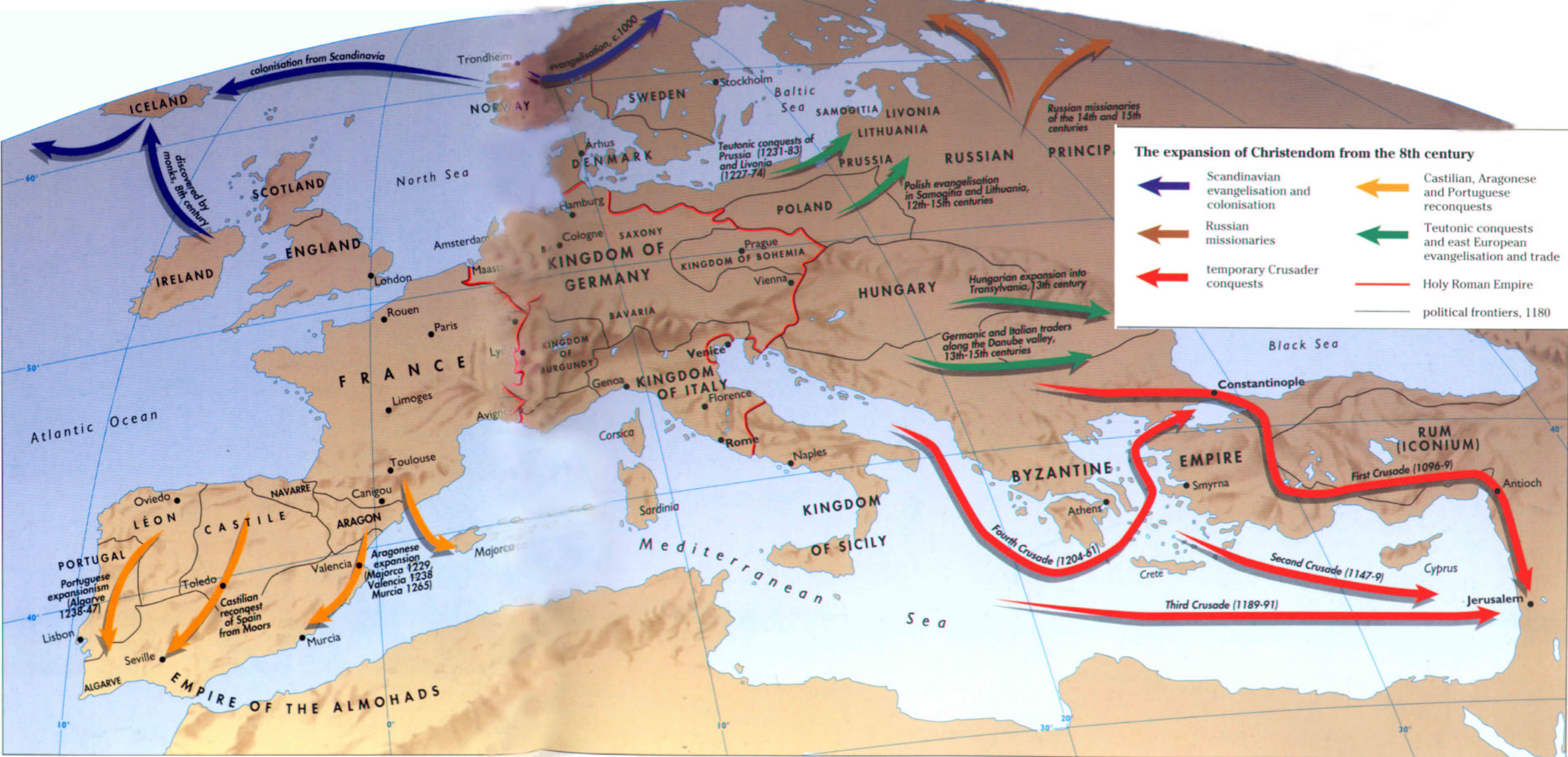
- northern boundary of Islamic conquest by c.740
- Catalan counties
- frontiers of the Frankish empire and of Asturias in 814
- Asturias from 718
- frontiers, 1030

Christendom in the 10th Century

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|-------------------|
|  | Orthodox communion |  | Islamic rule |
|  | Catholic communion |  | Holy Roman Empire |
|  | Celtic monastic traditions within the Roman communion | | |



Although by the eleventh century Christendom seemed to be making gains at the expense of the Muslims and pagans who had previously threatened to engulf her, the church remained divided between eastern and western communions *map left*. Bitter competition for the allegiance of the Balkans was exacerbated by theological differences. In 1054 a formal schism occurred, with the excommunication of the orthodox patriarch by a papal legate.





The Hanseatic League map left, led by Lübeck in the Baltic, promoted trading privileges and monopolies for its member towns. From its beginnings in the twelfth century, the League grew to 70 members and around 200 associated cities. The cities were ideally placed for access to markets where Mediterranean produce and commercial interests met those of the Baltic and the North Sea.

The last nomadic conquests in Europe, 1223-41

-  Mongol incursion of Dzhebe and Subedeya
-  routes of Batya's conquering horde
-  movement of Russian forces



The expansion of the Ottoman Turks into Europe

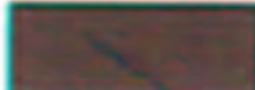
- Ottoman empire, 1359
- added by 1389
- added by 1402
- added by 1464
- added by 1500
- Ottoman vassals by 1500
- main routes of the Ottoman advance
- X
 battles

Turkish raiders first devastated, then occupied large tracts of the Byzantine empire in Asia Minor from the mid-thirteenth century, crossing over into Europe from the mid-fourteenth. This 16th-century fresco *left* depicts the results of one such raid in 1352: the monks of the monastery of Saint Simon are martyred by the turbanned invaders. The expansion of the Ottoman Turks into the Balkans *map right* would take them as far as the gates of Vienna by the early sixteenth century.





The growth of Muscovy to 1505

-  Muscovite territory at the end of 13th century
-  acquisitions to 1462
-  acquisitions under Ivan III 1462-1505
-  boundary of Russian territories in 1462

London
Court of Henry VIII.
Humanism: visits of Erasmus, 1505-11, to the circle of Thomas More. Eustache Chapuys, Imperial ambassador in London, 1529-44, brings wide range of humanist contacts from Turin.
Florentine sculptor Torrigiano visits England, c. 1511-20. His pupils del Nunziato and Penni naturalised in England, 1537.
Sir Thomas Wyatt travels to Rome in 1527; brings back Italian verse forms. Hans Holbein, humanist and portrait painter, visits England 1526-28 and 1532-43; decisively influences English portrait styles.
Renaissance architecture introduced through patronage of Cardinal Wolsey from c. 1529. Nonsuch Palace, begun in 1538, sees introduction of further Italian architectural influences, mediated via Loire.

Fontainebleau
Court of Francis I.
During Francis I's Italian campaign in 1515 he sees "all the best works in Italy"; acquires services of Leonardo and Andrea del Sarto. In Rome, he acquires cast of Laocöon and large collection of casts and bronzes of classical statuary. Francis patronises Florentine artists, e.g. Rosso (1530), Primaticcio (1532) and Cellini (1540). In 1541, Venetian architect Serlio recruited to work at Fontainebleau.

Basle
Humanist printers patronised. Holbein visits Lombardy c.1520? Correspondence of Erasmus and other Basle humanists with Venice, Florence and Rome; trade in engravings.
5 Visits of Erasmus to Brussels and London.

Toledo
Influence of Andrea Navagiero, Venetian ambassador 1522-8. Italian verse-forms introduced (1520s) by Bosca and De la Vega (latter exiled to Naples, 1532-6). Classicising Hospital de Tavera built by de Covarrubias, 1541.

Lisbon
Sá de Miranda returns from Italy (1526) with Italian verse forms.

Seville
Classical influences mediated via Toledo and Granada: e.g. classicising tomb of Cardinal Mendoza (1510) and Town Hall by Riaño (1527).

Granada
Close contacts with Italy reflected in classicising buildings: cathedral by de Siloe (1528) and palace of Charles V by Pedro Machuca (1531).

Brussels
Court of Mary of Hungary. After Ottoman rout of Hungarians at Mohács in 1526, Mary brings tradition of court of Matthias Corvinus to Brussels: patronises painters and humanists from Basle and Florence. From the 1540s, she forms a large collection of paintings by Titian.

Nuremberg
Civic authorities patronise arts. Dürer travels to Italy c. 1494-5 and to Venice 1505-6. Influenced by engraving, especially of the work of Mantegna in Mantua.
2 Dürer visits the middle Rhine c. 1493
3 Dürer works as an engraver c. 1493
4 Dürer visits the Netherlands 1520-1

Cracow
16th-century court of Sigismund I and II. Marriage of Sigismund I to Bona Sforza, 1518 reinforces links with Italy, initiated with the travels of Florentines Berecci and Della Lore to Cracow in 1507, where they begin work on Wawel Castle (completed 1536). Contacts with Italy reinforced by Jagiellonian University: Copernicus studies in Padua.
1 Vilnius becomes site of court of Sigismund II to 1548

Regensburg
Civic and imperial patronage of humanists. German scholar Aventinus has humanist contacts with Milan, Florence and Rome.

Northern Habsburg courtly centres
Prague Court of Anne, wife of Ferdinand I. Letohrádek Palace begun 1538.
Vienna Court of Ferdinand I. Collection of antiquities assembled, especially Roman coins. Scholarship patronised.
Innsbruck 34 Roman busts made or collected for mausoleum of Maximilian I by Jörg Kölderer, c.1540.

Augsburg
Fugger family patronise arts. 1505, Hans Burgkmair visits Venice and Milan; 1515, Herman and Peter Vischer visit Rome. Stefan Loscher, decorator of Fugger chapel, studies in Italy. Indirect Italian influences on painters Altdorfer and Holbein arrive via engravings; direct Italian influences become strong only with arrival of painter Leoni in 1548.

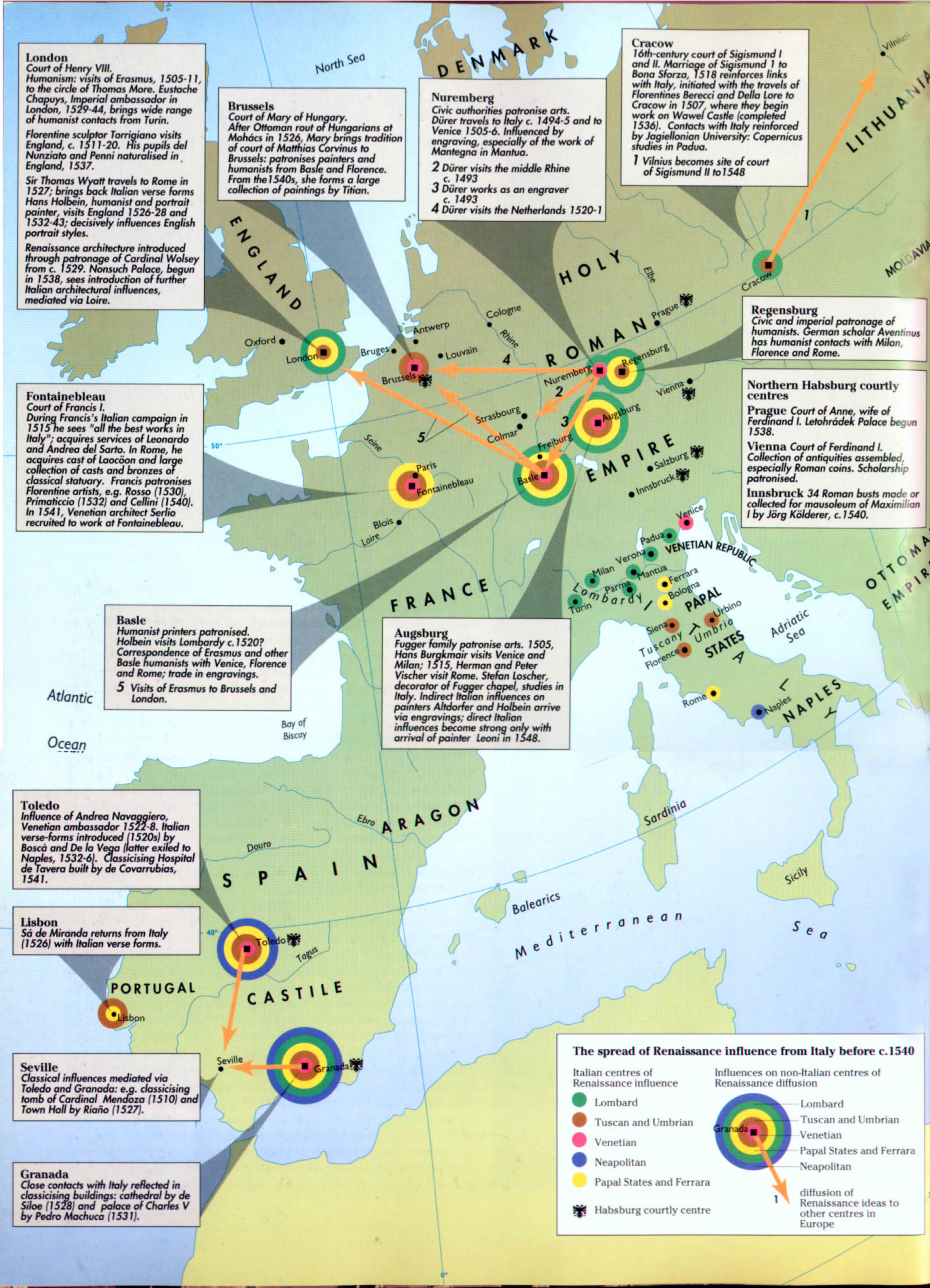
The spread of Renaissance influence from Italy before c.1540

Italian centres of Renaissance influence

- Lombard
- Tuscan and Umbrian
- Venetian
- Neapolitan
- Papal States and Ferrara
- ✱ Habsburg courtly centre

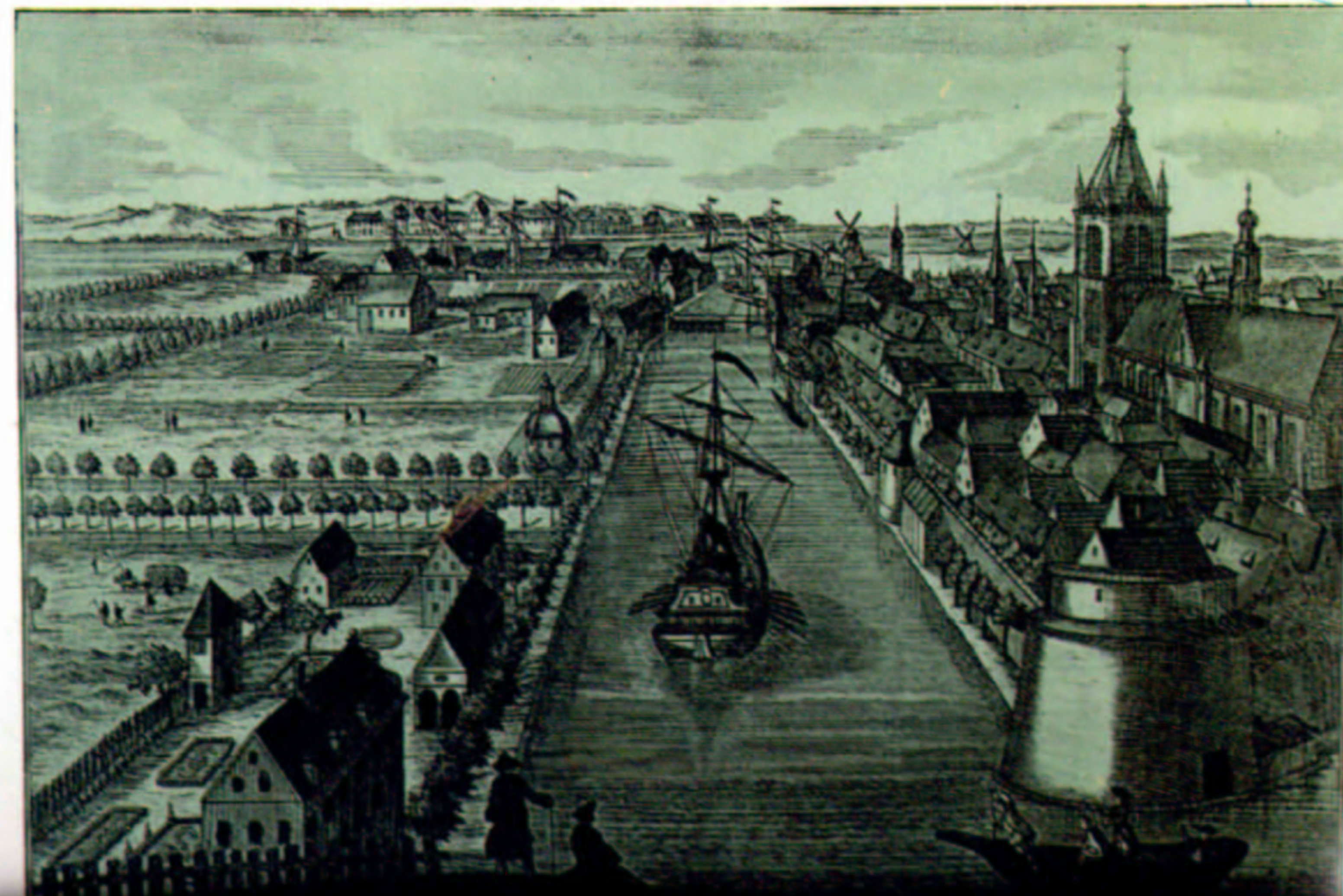
Influences on non-Italian centres of Renaissance diffusion

1 diffusion of Renaissance ideas to other centres in Europe





- Amsterdam:** works in shipyards of Dutch East India Company for four months. Studies surgery with Ruysch.
- Zaandam:** takes carpenter's job in shipyard.
- Texel:** visits Dutch whaling fleet, becomes disillusioned with Dutch shipbuilding.
- Leiden:** studies anatomy with Boerhaave.
- The Hague:** sits in on the negotiations for the Treaty of Ryswick.
- Utrecht:** meets William III of England but finds him politically unhelpful.



EUROPEAN TRAVELS of PETER THE GREAT

Religious divisions, 1560

- date of change from Catholicism to Lutheranism
- ▲ date of change to Calvinism or Zwinglianism
- [2] delegates sent to last session of Council of Trent
- Anabaptist minorities
- ▲ Calvinist minorities
- ▼ Lutheran minorities
- Roman Catholic minorities
- Muslim minorities

- Roman Catholic
- Calvinist
- Lutheran
- Anglican
- Hussite
- Orthodox
- Muslim

Scattered Jewish communities existed in the Ottoman empire, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Bohemia and Italy.

ICELAND
1552
Reykjavik

Atlantic Ocean

The heroism of the commonplace: bourgeois family values are painted by Frans Hals in plain clothes and muted colours left as if in parody of aristocratic group portraits.

In the early stages of the Reformation, Protestant, Catholic and Orthodox versions of Christianity were thoroughly intertwined and hard to tell apart, but by the second half of the sixteenth century, an attempt can be made to map the distribution of the frontiers of the various confessions, map this page, as the principle became established that the religion of the state was that of the ruler.



WATTASIDS

ZAYYANIDS

HAFSIDS

Malta

Social and religious dissent, 1381-1400



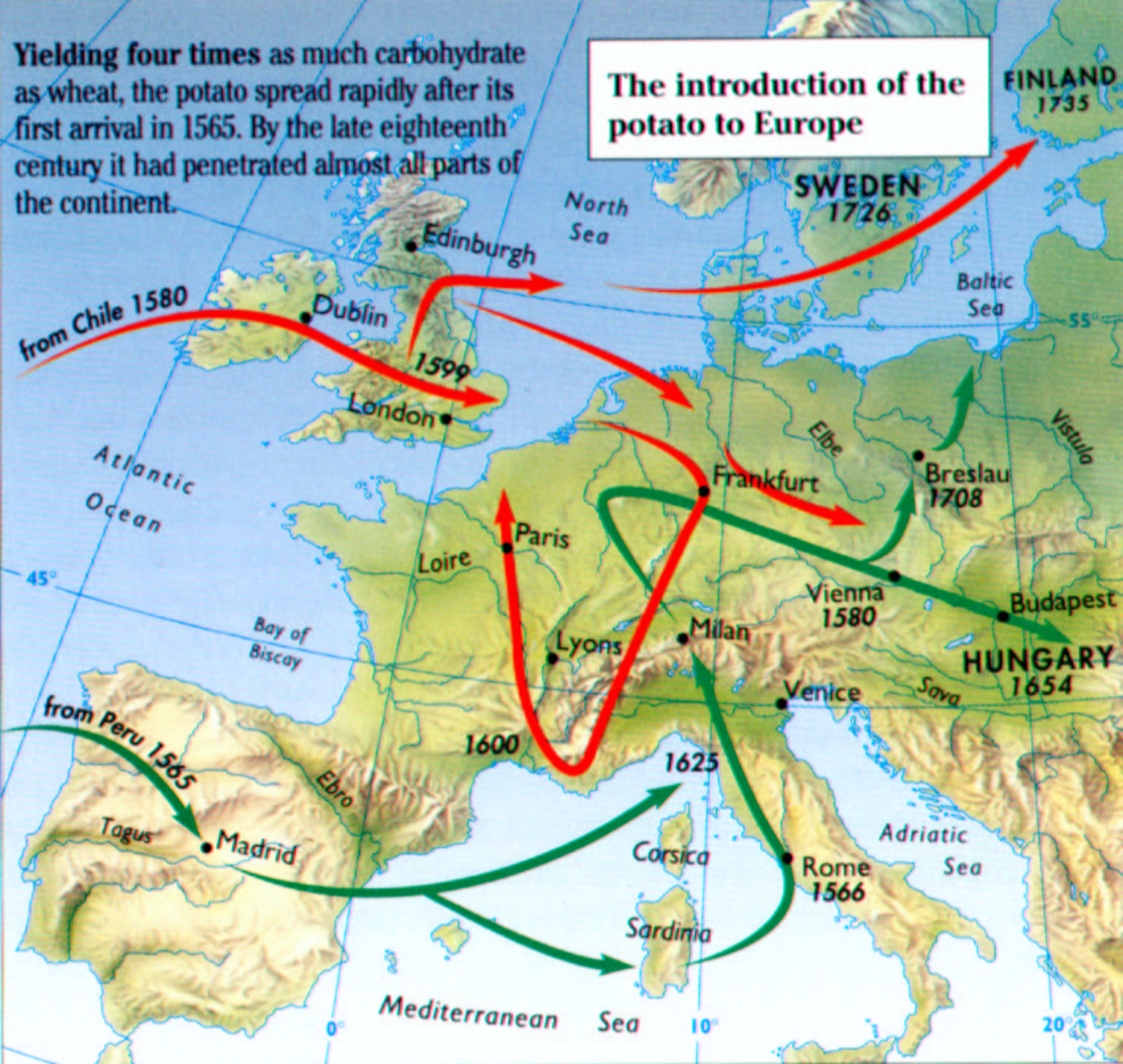
The expansion of European railways, 1850-1914

- railway network developed by 1850
- railway development 1850-1870
- railway development 1870-1914
- areas of industrial concentration 1870-1914
- frontiers, 1914

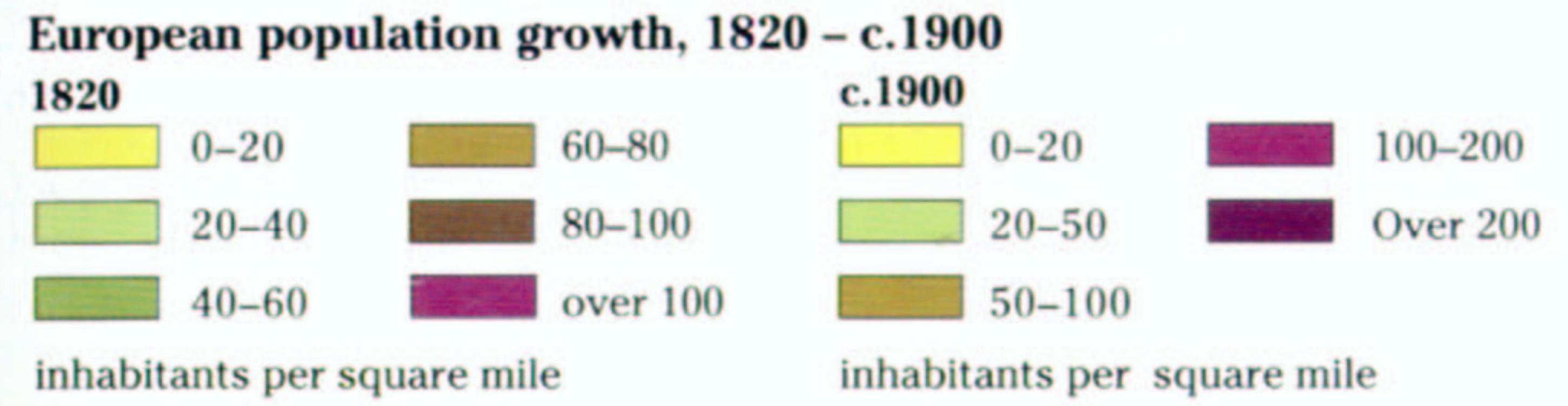


Yielding four times as much carbohydrate as wheat, the potato spread rapidly after its first arrival in 1565. By the late eighteenth century it had penetrated almost all parts of the continent.

The introduction of the potato to Europe



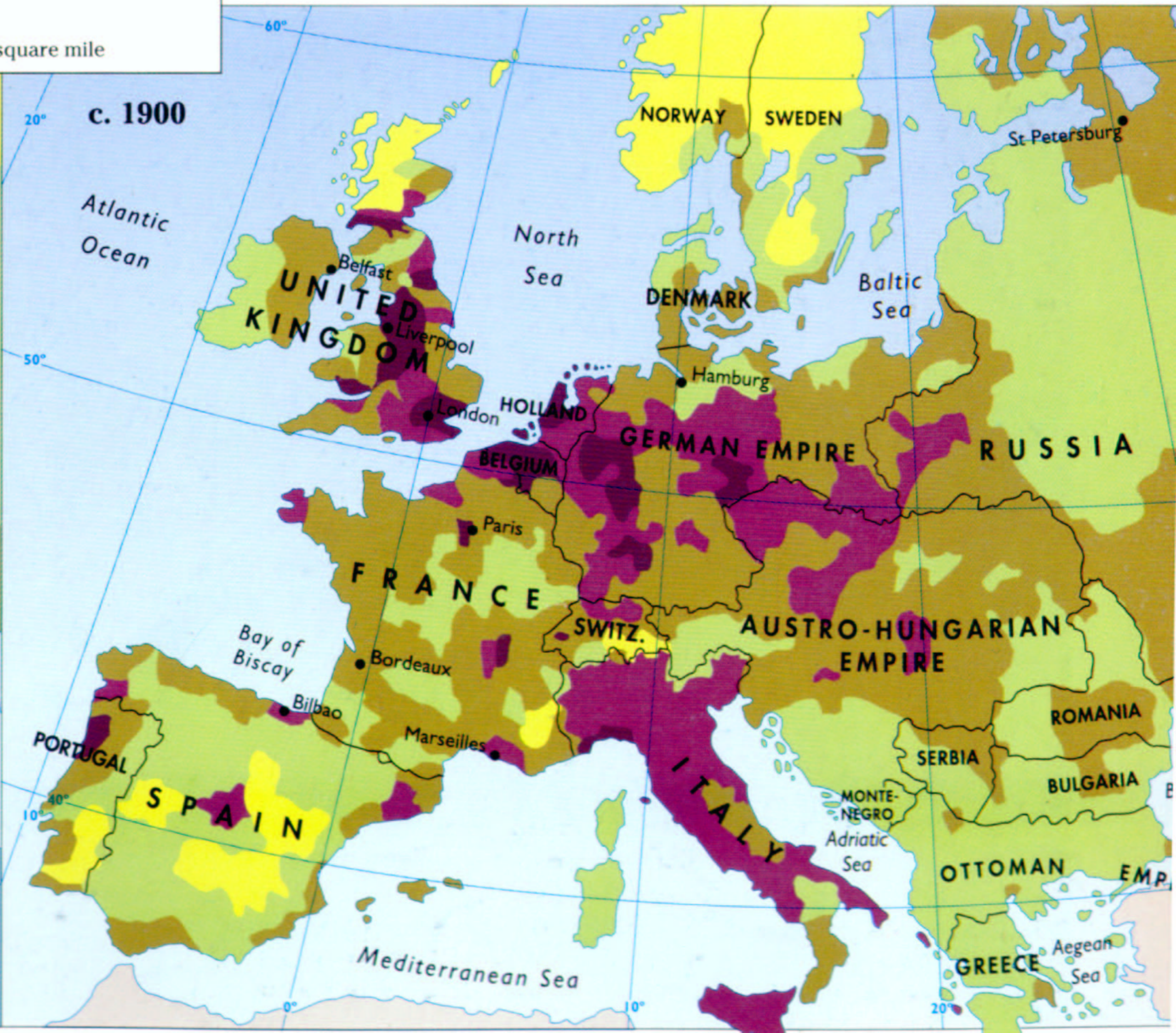
1820



IN 1820, THE PRINCIPAL CENTERS OF POPULATION WERE THE INDUSTRIALIZED CENTERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND A FEW CITIES IN FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY AND GERMANY.



c. 1900





Democracy in Europe map above. The principle of universal or near-universal male suffrage, which in 1884 was excluded from most of the continent, had by 1907 become highly generalised.

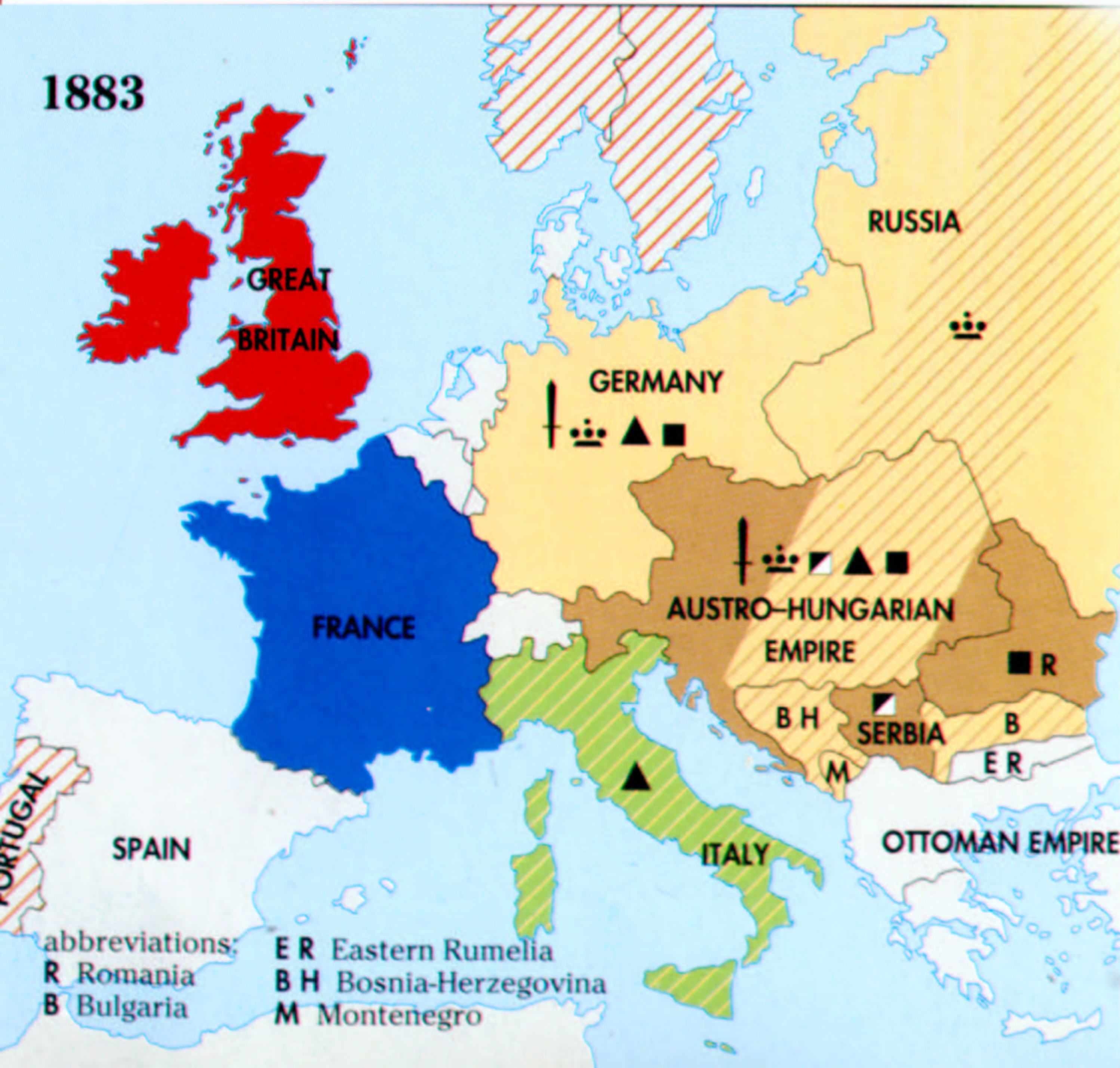




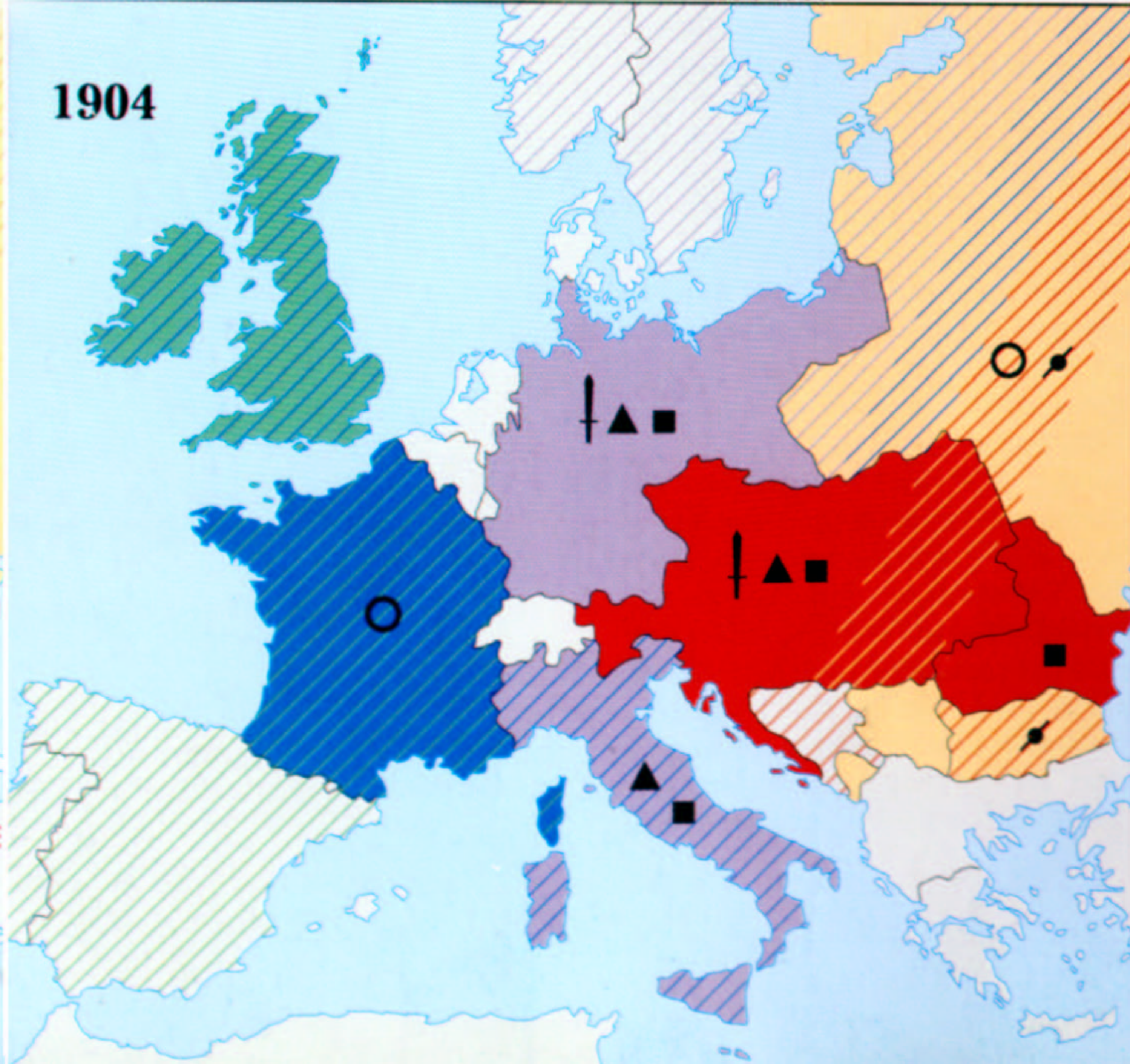
The Balkans, 1878-1913

- frontier of Ottoman empire, 1800
- frontier of Ottoman empire, 1885
- national frontiers after the Balkan wars 1912-13

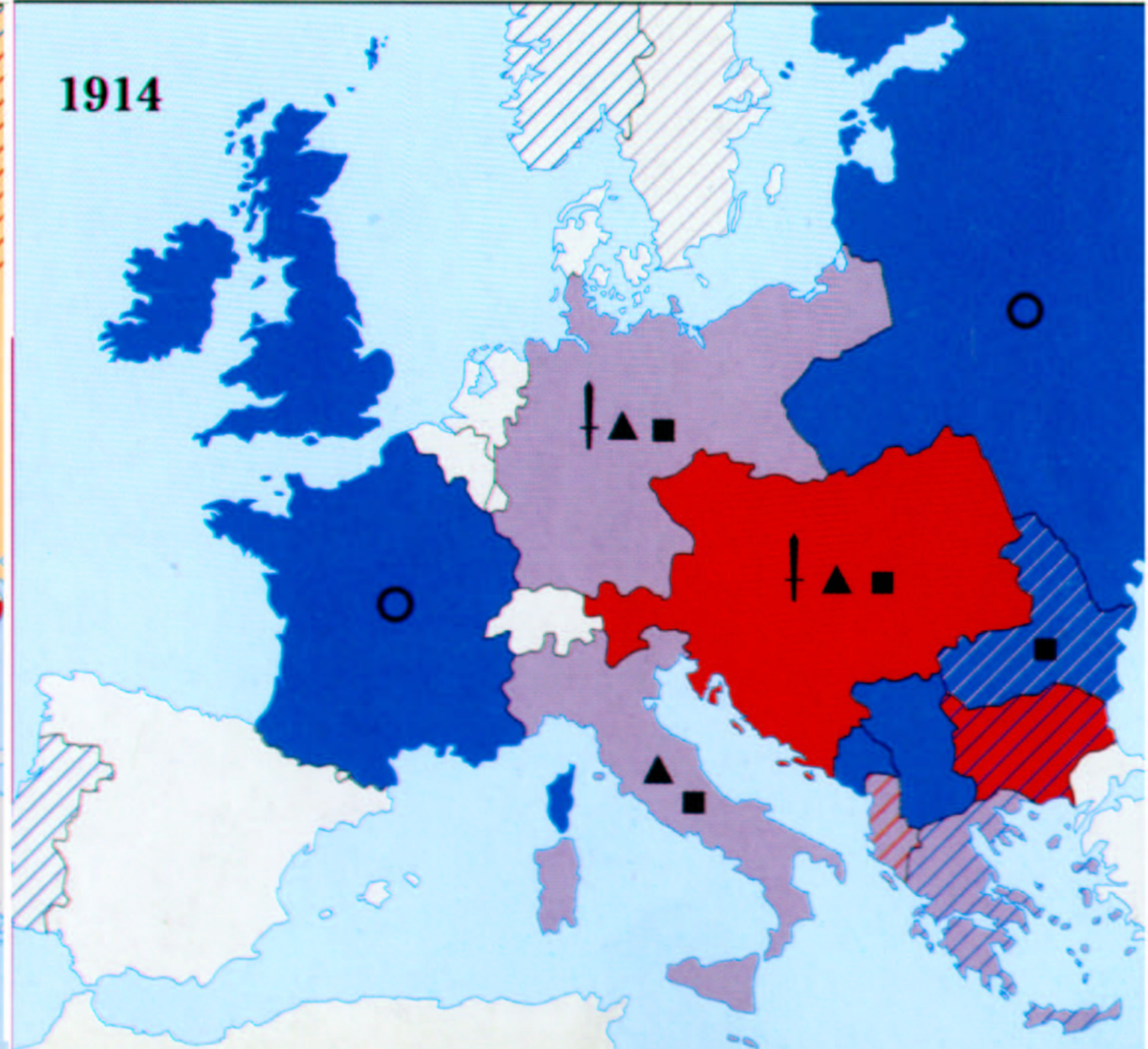
■ Austro-Serbian Alliance 1881-95
 ▲ Triple Alliance 1882-1915
 ✂ Russo-Bulgarian military convention 1902-13
 Stripes, similar and identical colours indicate an entente or community of interests



European alliances
 † Austro-German Alliance (the Dual Alliance) 1879-1918
 ☐ Three Emperors' Alliance 1881-95
 ■ Austro-German-Romanian Alliance 1883-1916
 ○ Franco-Russian Alliance 1894-1917



Alliance-systems in Europe, maps below.
From 1871 until 1914 a flexible system of multi-faceted diplomatic alignments and





Social and political change in Europe, 1929-39

Political regimes

-  fascist or communist
-  repressive or not fully democratic
-  democratic

 percentage of industrial workers unemployed
23.2

Major movements of protest and dissatisfaction, 1929-39

-  strike wave
-  riot or demonstration
-  right-wing activity

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As the German *Wehrmacht* was overwhelmed by the strain of fighting on two fronts, Allied advances cut deep into DeutschlandsLand.





The collapse of communism, 1989-95

- Soviet Union to 1991
- Yugoslavia to 1991
- Czechoslovakia to 1993
- frontiers, 1993
- disputed area subject to military action, May 1995
- united with the Federal Rep. of Germany, 1990
- independent, 1991
- independent, 1992
- independent, 1993
- other formerly communist states 1994
- de facto independent states in 1994 on former USSR territory, internationally unrecognised

Oct.-Nov. 1989: mass demonstrations in GDR.
9 Nov: Berlin Wall breached; formally opened Dec.-Jan. 1990.
18 Mar. 1990: free elections in GDR.
1 July: currency union with West Germany.
3 Oct. 1990: reunification.
Nov. 1989: mass demonstrations spread from Prague leading to collapse of Communist rule.

1988: mass demonstrations in Yugoslavia against falling living standards. Declarations of independence by Croatia and Slovenia (25 June 1991) ignite civil war.
7 July 1991: Brioni Agreement ends fighting in Slovenia. Fighting continues in Croatia and spreads to Bosnia-Herzegovina following declaration of independence (Apr. 1992) as Serbs attempt to extend territory in Croatia and Bosnia.
May 1995: controlled by separatist Serb forces.

1945-90: under four-power military control.

June 1989: partially free elections.
Sept. 1989: Solidarity-led government takes office.
Jan. 1990: Communist party dissolves itself.
Oct. 1991: free elections under new constitution.

June 1992: Slovak nationalists win elections in Slovakia.
1 Jan. 1993: Slovak independence.

Oct. 1989: Communist rule ends peacefully, Apr./May 1990: free elections.

Dec. 1989: mass demonstrations lead to armed uprisings and overthrow of Ceaușescu regime.
May 1990: free elections.
Nov. 1991: new constitution approved.

8 Apr. 1993: admitted to UN.
Dec. 1993: independence recognised by European Union.

Mar. 1991: free elections follow restoration of contact with West in 1989.

Nov. 1988: Estonian Supreme Soviet adopts right to veto all Union laws.
Mar. 1990 Congress of Estonia formed and independence declared.
Sept. 1991: independence recognised by USSR.

1989: mass anti-Communist demonstrations.
Jan. 1990: free elections.
Sept. 1991: independence recognised by USSR.

1989: mass anti-Communist demonstrations.
Mar. 1990: independence declared.
Sept. 1991: independence recognised by USSR.

June 1989: Popular Front founded.
Aug. 1991: independence declared.
Dec. 1991: founder member of CIS.

June 1991: Boris Yeltsin directly elected President of Russian Federation.
14 Dec. 1991: Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) established.
25 Dec. 1991: USSR dissolved.
Oct. 1993: crisis between Yeltsin and parliament; fighting in Moscow.
Dec. 1993: first free parliamentary elections.

1 Dec. 1991: referendum vote for independence.
Dec. 1991: founder member of CIS.

June 1989: Popular Front (founded May 1989) wins 75% of votes in election.
27 Aug. 1991: independence declared.

May 1995: part of Chechnia secured by Russian forces.

May 1995: Area controlled by Armenian forces.

Dec. 1991: Joins CIS.

Dec. 1991: Joins CIS.

The European Economic Community (EEC), from 1994 the European Union (EU)

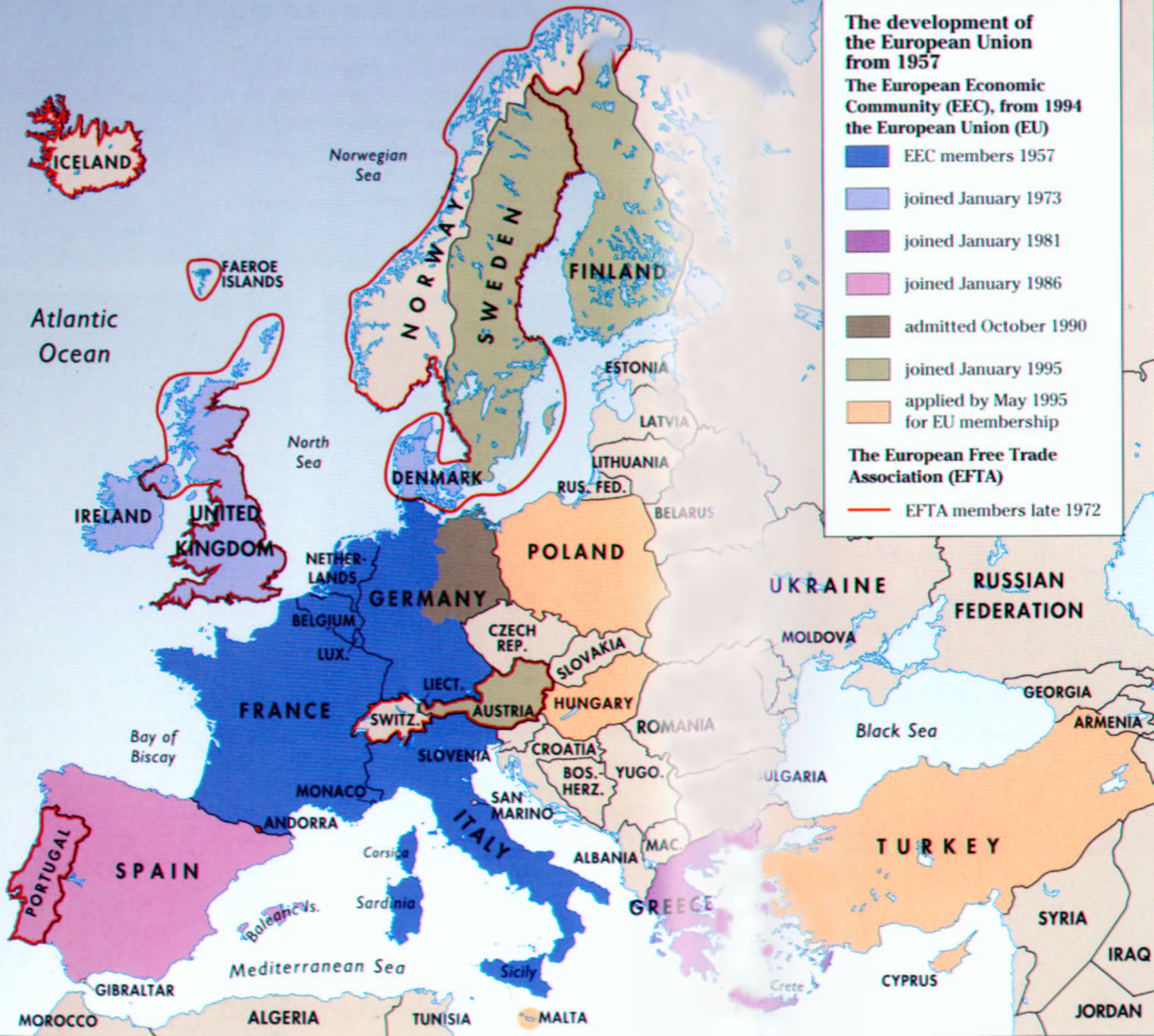
 joined January 1973

 joined January 1986

 joined January 1995

The European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

— EFTA members late 1972



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for help in identifying these.

Felipe Fernández-Armesto
December 1995